

THE AUTOMORPHISM GROUP OF A COMPACT GROUP ACTION

BY

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ABSTRACT. This paper contains results on the structure of the group, $\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$, of equivariant C^r -diffeomorphisms of a free action of the compact Lie group G on M . $\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$ is shown to be a locally trivial principal bundle over a submanifold of $\text{Diff}^r(X)$, X the orbit manifold. The structural group of this bundle is $E^r(G, M)$, the set of equivariant C^r -diffeomorphisms which induce the identity on X . $E^r(G, M)$ is shown to be a submanifold of $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ and in fact a Banach Lie group ($r < \infty$).

0. Introduction. This paper studies the group of equivariant diffeomorphisms of a smooth action of a compact Lie group G on a compact manifold M . Specifically most of the paper deals with the case when G acts freely on M . In this case there is an orbit manifold X , and an equivariant C^r -diffeomorphism f of M induces a C^r -diffeomorphism $\bar{f}$ of X . This defines a homomorphism $P: \text{Diff}_G^r(M) \rightarrow \text{Diff}^r(X)$ ($\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$ is the group of equivariant diffeomorphisms on M of class C^r , $1 \leq r \leq \infty$). We obtain some results about the structure of P . We show P admits smooth local cross-sections (Theorem 3.5). The kernel of P is the group of C^r -equivariant diffeomorphisms of M which induce the identity on X . This group is the structural group of the locally trivial principal bundle determined by P . We show $\ker P$ is a smooth submanifold of $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ and, that with respect to the induced differential structure, $\ker P$ is a Banach Lie group (Theorem 4.2). Recall $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ is not a Banach Lie group as composition is not C^1 ($r < \infty$).

The main technique introduced is the construction in §2 of G -lifts of sprays on X . This allows a precise connection between the manifold of maps differential structures on $\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$ and $\text{Diff}^r(X)$.

1. Preliminaries. M will always denote a compact, connected, C^∞ -manifold, G a compact Lie group. Assume G acts on M (on the left). We denote by X the orbit space and we let $\pi: M \rightarrow X$ be the orbit projection. If G acts freely and differentiably (C^∞) then X has a natural C^∞ -structure such that π

Presented to the Society, January 26, 1973 under the title *The automorphism group of a compact Lie group action*; received by the editors March 22, 1973.

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 58D05, 22E65; Secondary 55F10.

Key words and phrases. Diffeomorphism group, equivariant diffeomorphism, Banach Lie group, principal bundle, spray, free action.

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is C^∞ and locally trivial (since G is compact).

If $g \in G$, $w \in M$ we write gw to denote the result of letting g act on w . We shall also write g to denote the diffeomorphism $w \rightarrow gw$ (henceforth all manifolds, actions, etc. are assumed C^∞). An action of G on M induces an action of G on TM , the tangent bundle of M . If $g \in G$ we write $Tg(v)$ for the result of acting on $v \in TM$ by g . The resulting diffeomorphism of TM is $Tg: TM \rightarrow TM$ and is just the tangent of $g: M \rightarrow M$. Similarly G acts on $T^2M = T(TM)$ by "double tangents", $T^2g = T(Tg): T^2M \rightarrow T^2M$ being the diffeomorphism corresponding to the group element g .

DEFINITION 1.1. Let G act on M . An automorphism of class C^r is a diffeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$ of class C^r which is G -equivariant. We denote by $\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$ the group of all C^r -automorphisms of the action. (Here $1 \leq r \leq \infty$.)

Let $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ be the group of all C^r -diffeomorphisms of M onto M . If G acts on M then $\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$ is clearly a subgroup of $\text{Diff}^r(M)$.

The differential structure on $\text{Diff}^r(M)$: We review the standard manifold of maps construction as applied to make $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ into a C^∞ -manifold. We recall that $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ is locally Banach if $1 \leq r < \infty$ while being locally Fréchet in the case $r = \infty$. Also in case $r = \infty$ the multiplication and inversion in $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ are C^∞ so $\text{Diff}^\infty(M)$ is a Fréchet Lie group [5].

Let $\xi: TM \rightarrow T^2M$ be a C^∞ -spray. There is an open neighborhood $\mathcal{O}$ of the 0-section in TM and an open neighborhood U of the "diagonal" in $M \times M$ and a C^∞ -diffeomorphism $\text{Exp}: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow U$ defined by $\text{Exp}(v) = (\tau(v), \exp(v))$ where $\tau: TM \rightarrow M$ is projection and $\exp$ is the exponential of the spray ξ . We use Exp to construct "natural charts" around each $f \in \text{Diff}^r(M)$. We define a neighborhood N_f of f by

$$N_f = \{h \in \text{Diff}^r(M) | (f(x), h(x)) \in U \text{ for all } x \in M\}.$$

Letting $\Gamma^r(f^*TM)$ denote the space of all C^r -sections of the induced bundle f^*TM , with the C^r -topology, we define $\alpha_f: N_f \rightarrow \Gamma^r(f^*TM)$ by $\alpha_f(h)(x) = (x, \text{Exp}^{-1}(f(x), h(x)))$. α_f maps N_f bijectively onto an open set $\Gamma^r(f^*TM)$ and the collection of all charts (N_f, α_f) for $f \in \text{Diff}^r(M)$ is a C^∞ -atlas. This C^∞ -structure is independent of the choice of spray. For further discussion of this manifold of maps construction, we refer to [1], [3], [5].

For use later we now consider some properties of G -invariant sprays.

DEFINITION 1.2. If G acts on M we say a spray $\xi: TM \rightarrow T^2M$ is G -invariant if, for all $g \in G$, we have $T^2g \circ \xi = \xi \circ Tg$.

The following proposition is easily proved.

PROPOSITION 1.3. If ξ is a G -invariant spray, then the domain of $\exp_\xi$ is an invariant subset of TM and $\exp_\xi$ is G -equivariant.

Using notation as before we have

LEMMA 1.4. *If ξ is a G -invariant spray then $\mathcal{O}$ may be chosen to be G -invariant. $\text{Exp}: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow M \times M$ is then G -equivariant, where G acts on $M \times M$ by $g(x_1, x_2) = (gx_1, gx_2)$. It then follows that $U = \text{Exp}(\mathcal{O})$ is an invariant set.*

PROOF. Let $\mathcal{O}_1$ be a neighborhood of the $\mathcal{O}$ -section such that Exp is a diffeomorphism on $\mathcal{O}_1$. If we choose a G -invariant Riemannian metric on M , then for sufficiently small $\epsilon > 0$ we will have $W_\epsilon = \{v \in TM \mid \|v\| < \epsilon\} \subset \mathcal{O}_1$ (since M is compact). But W_ϵ is G -invariant since we have used an invariant metric. If $g \in G, v \in \mathcal{O} = W_\epsilon$ we have $\text{Exp}(Tg \cdot v) = (\tau(Tg \cdot v), \exp(Tg \cdot v)) = (g\tau(v), g \exp(v)) = g \text{Exp}(v)$. This proves the lemma.

The group $\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$: If G acts freely on M then there is a homomorphism $P: \text{Diff}_G^r(M) \rightarrow \text{Diff}^r(X)$. The main results of this paper are concerned with the structure of P . P is defined by $P(f) = f_1$ where f_1 makes the following diagram commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{f} & M \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ X & \xrightarrow{f_1} & X \end{array}$$

A preliminary result is

PROPOSITION 1.5. *$\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$ is a submanifold of $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ for any action of G on M (free or not).*

PROOF. Let ξ be an invariant spray. Such always exist, e.g. take ξ to be the geodesic spray of an invariant Riemann metric. We show that the natural chart at the identity map is a submanifold chart. We have

$$\alpha: N \rightarrow \Gamma^r(TM), \quad \alpha(f)(x) = \text{Exp}^{-1}(x, f(x)).$$

Let $\Gamma_G^r(TM) \subset \Gamma^r(TM)$ consist of all C^r -vectorfields ζ on M such that $Tg \circ \zeta = \zeta \circ g$ for all $g \in G$ (i.e., all invariant vectorfields). Using the fact that by Lemma 1.4 Exp is equivariant, one immediately sees that $\alpha(N \cap \text{Diff}_G^r(M)) = \alpha(N) \cap \Gamma_G^r(TM)$. This proves the proposition.

ASSUMPTION. Henceforth we consider only free actions of G on M .

In order to investigate the homomorphism P defined above we shall, in the next section, construct a special type of spray on M . This spray will allow us to relate the differential structure on $\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$ to that on $\text{Diff}^r(X)$.

2. Construction of G -lifts of sprays. Suppose G acts freely on M , $\pi: M \rightarrow X$ orbit projection. If η is a spray on X then a spray on M , say ξ ,

is called a lift of η if the following commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TM & \xrightarrow{\xi} & T^2M \\ T\pi \downarrow & & \downarrow T^2\pi \\ TX & \xrightarrow{\eta} & T^2X \end{array}$$

If, in addition, ξ is G -invariant we will say ξ is a G -lift of η . We shall prove

THEOREM 2.1. *If η is any spray on X then there exists a spray ξ on M which is a G -lift of η .*

The proof of Theorem 2.1 will be based on several lemmas.

Let $\{U_i\}_i$ (i in some index set) be an open cover for X . Let $M_i = \pi^{-1}(U_i)$ for each i . $\{M_i\}_i$ is an open cover of M and $\{TM_i = \tau^{-1}(M_i)\}_i$ is an open cover of TM .

LEMMA 2.2. *There is a C^∞ -partition of unity $\{\varphi_i\}_i$ subordinate to $\{TM_i\}_i$ such that each φ_i is G -invariant, i.e., $\varphi_i \circ Tg = \varphi_i$ for all $g \in G$.*

PROOF. Choose a C^∞ -partition of unity, $\{\psi_i\}_i$ subordinate to $\{U_i\}_i$. Let $\varphi_i = \psi_i \circ \pi \circ \tau$. $\{\varphi_i\}_i$ is easily seen to have the desired properties.

The next lemma is general in nature. Let Y, Z be C^∞ -manifolds, ξ, η C^∞ -sprays on Y, Z . There are vector bundle isomorphisms

$$\alpha: T(Y \times Z) \rightarrow TY \times TZ, \quad \alpha(v) = (T\pi_1(v), T\pi_2(v)),$$

$$\beta: T(TY \times TZ) \rightarrow (T^2Y) \times (T^2Z), \quad \beta(2) = (T\pi_1(w), T\pi_2(w)).$$

Thus we have a bundle isomorphism

$$\delta = \beta \circ T\alpha: T^2(Y \times Z) \rightarrow (T^2Y) \times (T^2Z).$$

LEMMA 2.3. *Let γ be the unique map making the following diagram commute. Then γ is a spray on $Y \times Z$. (We shall write $\xi * \eta$ for γ .)*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^2(Y \times Z) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & (T^2Y) \times (T^2Z) \\ \gamma \uparrow & & \uparrow \xi * \eta \\ T(Y \times Z) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & (TY) \times (TZ) \end{array}$$

PROOF. If Y is modelled on E and Z is modelled on F , then the local version of the above diagram is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \times V \times E \times F \times E \times F \times E \times F & \xrightarrow{\delta} & (U \times E \times E \times E) \times (V \times F \times F \times F) \\ \gamma \uparrow & & \uparrow \xi * \eta \\ U \times V \times E \times F & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & (U \times E) \times (V \times F) \end{array}$$

We have:

$$\alpha(x, y, u, v) = (x, u, y, v),$$

$$\delta(x, y, u, v, u', v', u'', v'') = (x, u, u', u'', y, v, v', v'').$$

If $\bar{\xi}, \bar{\eta}$ are the principal parts of ξ, η we easily see

$$\gamma(x, y, u, v) = (x, y, u, v, u, v, \bar{\xi}(x, u), \bar{\eta}(y, v)).$$

This local form shows γ is a spray.

LEMMA 2.4. *Let notation be as above, $p: Y \times Z \rightarrow Y$ projection. Then the following diagram commutes.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^2(Y \times Z) & \xrightarrow{T^2p} & T^2Y \\ \xi * \eta \uparrow & & \uparrow \xi \\ T(Y \times Z) & \xrightarrow{Tp} & TY \end{array}$$

PROOF. This is immediate from the local representation of Lemma 2.3, or an invariant proof can be given. We omit details.

Now return to $\pi: M \rightarrow X$. Suppose $U \subset X$ is open and $\varphi: \pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U \times G$ is an equivariant diffeomorphism such that $\pi_1 \circ \varphi = \pi$. (G acts on $U \times G$ by $g(x, g') = (x, gg')$.) Recall that X is covered by such U . If η is a fixed spray on X , then η induces a spray on U which we denote η_U . Let $\mu: TG \rightarrow T^2G$ be the canonical left-invariant spray of G [6, p. 222].

Then $\eta_U * \mu$ is a spray on $U \times G$.

LEMMA 2.5. *Let G act on $U \times G$ as above. Then $\eta_U * \mu$ is G -invariant.*

PROOF. Let $v \in T(U \times G)$, $\alpha(v) = (v_1, v_2)$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} T^2g \circ (\eta_U * \mu)(v) &= T^2g \circ (T\alpha)^{-1} \circ \beta^{-1} \circ (\eta_U \times \mu)(v_1, v_2) \\ &= T(Tg \circ \alpha^{-1}) \circ \beta^{-1}(\eta_U(v_1), \mu(v_2)) \\ &= T(\alpha^{-1} \circ (1 \times Tg)) \circ \beta^{-1}(\eta_U(v_1), \mu(v_2)) \\ &= T\alpha^{-1} \circ \beta^{-1} \circ (1 \times T^2g)(\eta_U(v_1), \mu(v_2)) \\ &= T\alpha^{-1} \circ \beta^{-1}(\eta_U(v_1), T^2g \circ \mu(v_2)) \\ &= T\alpha^{-1} \circ \beta^{-1}(\eta_U(v_1), \mu(Tg(v_2))) \\ &= T\alpha^{-1} \circ \beta^{-1} \circ (\eta_U \times \mu)(v_1, Tg(v_2)) \\ &= \eta_U * \mu(Tg(v)). \end{aligned}$$

Let ξ_U be the spray on $\pi^{-1}(U)$ such that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^2(\pi^{-1}(U)) & \xrightarrow{T^2\varphi} & T^2(U \times G) \\ \xi_U \uparrow & & \uparrow \eta_U * \mu \\ T(\pi^{-1}(U)) & \xrightarrow{T\varphi} & T(U \times G) \end{array}$$

Since φ is an equivariant diffeomorphism, we see ξ_U is a G -invariant spray on $\pi^{-1}(U)$.

We can now prove Theorem 2.1.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1. Cover X by open sets U_i such that for each i there is an equivariant diffeomorphism $\varphi_i: \pi^{-1}(U_i) \rightarrow U_i \times G$ as above. Let $\xi_i = \xi_{U_i}$ be as above. Let $\{\varphi_i\}_i$ be an invariant partition of unity subordinate to $\{TM_i\}_i$ as in Lemma 2.2. Let $\xi = \sum_i \varphi_i \xi_i: TM \rightarrow T^2M$. ξ is a spray on M . Using the invariance of the φ_i we easily see ξ is invariant. It remains to show ξ is a lift of η . Let $v \in TM$.

$$T^2\pi \circ \xi(v) = T^2\pi \left(\sum_i \varphi_i(v) \xi_i(v) \right) = \sum_i \varphi_i(v) T^2\pi \circ \xi_i(v).$$

Suppose $T^2\pi \circ \xi_i(v) = \eta(T\pi(v))$ for each i with $v \in TM_i$. Then we will be done. If $v \in TM_i$ we compute as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} T^2\pi(\xi_i(v)) &= T^2\pi(T^2\varphi_i^{-1} \circ (\eta_U * \mu) \circ T\varphi_i(v)) \\ &= T^2(\pi \circ \varphi_i^{-1}) \circ (\eta_{U_i} * \mu) \circ T\varphi_i(v) = T_p^2 \circ \eta_{U_i} * \mu \circ T\varphi_i(v) \\ &= \eta_{U_i} \circ Tp(T\varphi_i(v)) = \eta_{U_i} \circ T\pi(v) = \eta(T\pi(v)). \end{aligned}$$

Here $p: U_i \times G \rightarrow U_i$ is projection and we have used Lemma 2.4. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.1.

3. The structure of P . Henceforth η will be a fixed spray on X and ξ will be a fixed G -lift of η . Recall that the domain of $\exp_\xi$ is $\text{Dom}(\exp_\xi) = \{v \in TM \mid 1 \in \text{Dom}(\beta_v)\}$ where β_v is the maximal integral curve of ξ with initial condition v . Similarly $\text{Dom}(\exp_\eta) = \{w \in TX \mid 1 \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_w)\}$ where γ_w is the maximal integral curve of η with initial condition w . Since ξ is a lift of π we see ξ and η are $T\pi$ -related, so $T\pi(\text{Dom}(\exp_\xi)) \subset \text{Dom}(\exp_\eta)$ and the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Dom}(\exp_\xi) & \xrightarrow{T\pi} & \text{Dom}(\exp_\eta) \\ \exp_\xi \downarrow & & \downarrow \exp_\eta \\ M & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X \end{array}$$

We shall use ξ and η to construct the differential structures on $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ and $\text{Diff}^r(X)$ respectively. Using the above properties of ξ and η we easily see we may choose open sets $\mathcal{O}$, $\bar{\mathcal{O}}$ containing the 0-sections of TM , TX , respectively, such that the following hold: (1) $\mathcal{O}$ is G -invariant; (2) $T\pi(\mathcal{O}) = \bar{\mathcal{O}}$; (3) Exp_ξ and Exp_η map $\mathcal{O}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{O}}$ diffeomorphically onto neighborhoods U and $\bar{U}$ of the respective diagonals; (4) $(\pi \times \pi)(U) = \bar{U}$. Also, we clearly have $(\pi \times \pi) \circ \text{Exp}_\xi = \text{Exp}_\eta \circ T\pi$.

As in §1 we get natural charts (N, α) , $(\bar{N}, \bar{\alpha})$ at the identities in $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ and $\text{Diff}^r(X)$. Since ξ is an invariant spray we see, as in Proposition 1.5, we get a submanifold chart at 1_M , (N^*, α^*) where $N^* = N \cap \text{Diff}_G^r(M)$, $\alpha^* = \alpha|_{N^*}$: $N^* \rightarrow \Gamma_G^r(TM)$.

Let $\text{Diff}_0^r(X)$ be the group of all C^r -diffeomorphisms, h , of X such that there is an equivariant C^r -diffeomorphism of M with $\pi \circ f = h \circ \pi$ (i.e., f covers h). It is easily seen that $\text{Diff}_0^r(X)$ is an open subgroup of $\text{Diff}^r(X)$ and hence a manifold. Clearly the map P defined earlier is a surjective homomorphism $P: \text{Diff}_G^r(M) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_0^r(X)$. Let $\bar{N}^* = \bar{N} \cap \text{Diff}_0^r(X)$, $\bar{\alpha}^* = \bar{\alpha}|_{\bar{N}^*}$, so that $(\bar{N}^*, \bar{\alpha}^*)$ is a chart at the identity on $\text{Diff}_0^r(X)$.

LEMMA 3.1. $P(N^*) \subset \bar{N}^*$.

PROOF. Let $f \in N^*$, $P(f) = \bar{f}$. We must show $(x, \bar{f}(x)) \in \bar{U}$ for each $x \in X$. Let $x = \pi(y)$. Then $(x, \bar{f}(x)) = (\pi \times \pi)(y, f(y))$ as is easily seen. But $(y, f(y)) \in U$ and $(\pi \times \pi)(U) = \bar{U}$ so the lemma follows.

Let ρ be the unique map making the following diagram commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N^* & \xrightarrow{\alpha^*} & \alpha^*(N^*) \\ P \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho \\ \bar{N}^* & \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}^*} & \alpha^*(\bar{N}^*) \end{array}$$

LEMMA 3.2. There is a continuous linear map, $\rho_1: \Gamma_G^r(TM) \rightarrow \Gamma^r(TX)$, such that $\rho_1|_{\alpha^*(N^*)} = \rho$.

PROOF. We first show that for $\zeta \in \Gamma_G^r(TM)$ there is a unique map, $\rho_1(\zeta)$ in $\Gamma^r(TX)$ such that $T\pi \circ \zeta = \rho_1(\zeta) \circ \pi$. If $\pi(u) = \pi(v)$ we must show $T\pi(\zeta(u)) = T\pi(\zeta(v))$. If $\pi(u) = \pi(v)$ then $v = gu$ for some $g \in G$. But then $T\pi(\zeta(v)) = T\pi(\zeta(gu)) = T\pi(Tg \circ \zeta(u)) = T\pi(\zeta(u))$. This defines ρ_1 and, working locally, one easily verifies that ρ_1 is continuous linear and, in particular, that $\rho_1(\zeta)$ is actually in $\Gamma^r(TX)$. Let $h \in N^*$, $v \in M$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1(\alpha^*(h))(\pi(v)) &= T\pi(\alpha^*(h)(v)) = T\pi(\text{exp}_\xi^{-1}(v, h(v))) \\ &= \text{Exp}_\eta^{-1}(\pi(v), P(h)(\pi(v))) = \bar{\alpha}^*(P(h))(\pi(v)). \end{aligned}$$

This proves $\rho_1|_{\alpha^*(N^*)} = \rho$.

It follows from Lemma 3.2 that P is C^∞ in a neighborhood of the identity. Since P is a homomorphism and right translation is C^∞ it follows P is C^∞ everywhere.

PROPOSITION 3.3. ρ_1 is a continuous linear surjection with split kernel.

PROOF. Recall there is a bundle $VT(M)$ of vertical vectors. $VT(M) = \ker(T\pi) \subset TM$. $VT(M)$ is a G -invariant subbundle of TM . Let H be an invariant subbundle of TM which is complementary to $VT(M)$ (π is essentially a principal G -bundle so H is just an affine connection. See [4].) Let $\Gamma_G^r(VT(M))$ and $\Gamma_G^r(H)$ be the spaces of G -invariant C^r -sections of the two subbundles. We immediately have $\ker \rho_1 = \Gamma_G^r(VT(M))$. Using the G -invariance of the subbundle it is easy to see $\Gamma_G^r(TM) = \Gamma_G^r(VT(M)) \oplus \Gamma_G^r(H)$. So $\Gamma_G^r(H)$ is a complement for $\ker(\rho_1)$.

That ρ_1 is onto is just the well-known existence of the horizontal lift of a vectorfield with respect to an affine connection on a principal bundle. (See [4].)

COROLLARY 3.4. $\ker P$ is a split submanifold of $\text{Diff}_G^r(M)$.

PROOF. $\alpha^*(N^* \cap \ker P) = \alpha^*(N^*) \cap \Gamma_G^r(VT(M))$, as is easily checked. The corollary follows.

THEOREM 3.5. P admits smooth local cross-sections.

PROOF. Let $\lambda_1: \Gamma^r(TX) \rightarrow \Gamma_G^r(TM)$ be continuous linear with $\rho_1 \circ \lambda_1 = \text{identity}$. Choose an open set W_1 containing 0 in $\Gamma^r(TX)$ such that $\lambda_1(W_1) \subset \alpha^*(N^*)$. Let $W = (\bar{\alpha}^*)^{-1}(W_1)$ and $\lambda(h) = (\alpha^*)^{-1} \circ \lambda_1 \circ \bar{\alpha}^*(h)$ for $h \in W$. Then h is a smooth section of P near the identity so the theorem is proved.

Let $E^r(G, M) = \ker P$. $E^r(G, M)$ is the group of self-equivalences of the bundle π of class C^r . In case $r = \infty$ we see $E^r(G, M)$ is a Fréchet Lie group since it is a subgroup and closed submanifold of $\text{Diff}^\infty(M)$ which is a Fréchet Lie group [5].

If $r < \infty$ we cannot argue the same way since $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ is not a Banach Lie group. In the next section we show that, nonetheless, $E^r(G, M)$ is a Banach Lie group. The following is immediate from Theorem 3.5 and Corollary 3.4.

THEOREM 3.6. $P: \text{Diff}_G^r(M) \rightarrow \text{Diff}^r(X)$ is a principal bundle with group $E^r(G, M)$. If $r = \infty$ this bundle is C^∞ while if $r < \infty$ we have a continuous bundle.

The following problem is unsolved.

Determine conditions on π so that the bundle P is trivial, i.e., so that P admits a global cross-section. (If π is trivial, then so is P , as is easily seen.)

4. The group $E^r(G, M)$. In this section we assume $r < \infty$. We know by Corollary 3.4 that $E^r(G, M)$ is a C^∞ -Banach manifold. We shall prove that

$E^r(G, M)$ is a Banach Lie group which is C^∞ -anti-isomorphic to a Banach Lie subgroup of $C^r(M, G)$.

In [2] it was shown that $C^r(M, G)$ is a Banach Lie group. There is a Banach Lie subgroup E of $C^r(M, G)$ defined by

$$E = \{h \in C^r(M, G) | h(gv) = gh(v)g^{-1}, \text{ for all } g \in G, v \in M\}.$$

E acts on the right of M by $v * h = h(v)v$. (These things are discussed in [2] in more detail, the only difference being that in [2] G acts on the right and E on the left.) This action defines an injective antihomomorphism $\Phi: E \rightarrow \text{Diff}_G^r(M)$ and $\Phi(E) = E^r(G, M)$ as one easily sees.

THEOREM 4.1. Φ maps diffeomorphically onto $E^r(G, M)$.

PROOF. It is enough to show that Φ and Φ^{-1} are C^∞ in some neighborhoods of the respective identities. There is a map $\Phi^*: C^r(M, G) \rightarrow C^r(M, M)$ defined by $\Phi^*(f)(v) = f(v)v = \mu(f(v), v)$ where $\mu: G \times M \rightarrow M$ is the group action. This is a C^∞ -map because there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^r(M, G) & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & C^r(M, M) \\ \sigma \searrow & & \nearrow \Omega \\ & C^r(M, M \times G) & \end{array}$$

where $\sigma(f) = (1_M, f)$, $\Omega(k) = \mu \circ k$. Both σ and Ω are easily seen to be C^∞ . $\Phi = \Phi^*|_E$ so Φ is C^∞ .

Now consider Φ^{-1} . Recall we have $\emptyset \subset TM$. $\Gamma^r(VT(M) \cap \emptyset)$ is the set of C^r -vectorfields on M which take values in $VT(M) \cap \emptyset$. We define $\psi: \Gamma^r(VT(M) \cap \emptyset) \rightarrow C^r(M, G)$. Let $M \times_X M$ be the submanifold of $M \times M$ consisting of all (v, w) such that $\pi(v) = \pi(w)$. There is a C^∞ -map $\theta: M \times_X M \rightarrow G$ by $\theta(v, w) = g$ if $w = gv$. Since G acts freely, this is well defined and θ is C^∞ as is seen by working locally. Now $\exp_\xi$ maps $VT(M) \cap \emptyset$ into $M \times_X M$ as the following calculation shows. Let $v \in VT(M) \cap \emptyset$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (\pi \times \pi)(\text{Exp}_\xi(v)) &= \text{Exp}_\eta(T\pi(v)) = (\tau(T\pi(v)), \exp_\eta(T\pi(v))) \\ &= (\pi(\tau(v)), \exp_\eta(0)) = (\pi(\tau(v)), \pi(\tau(v))) \end{aligned}$$

where 0 is the zero vector in the tangent space to X at $\pi(\tau(v))$.

Thus we have a C^∞ -map $\psi: \Gamma^r(VT(M) \cap \emptyset) \rightarrow C^r(M, G)$ by $\psi(\xi) = \theta \circ \text{Exp}_\xi \circ \xi$. We show that ψ takes the subspace $\Gamma_G^r(VT(M) \cap \emptyset)$ into the subgroup E of $C^r(M, G)$. G acts on $M \times_X M$ by $g(v, w) = (gv, gw)$ and one easily sees $\theta(gv, gw) = g\theta(v, w)g^{-1}$. Thus if $\xi \in \Gamma_G^r(VT(M) \cap \emptyset)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(\zeta)(gw) &= \theta(\text{Exp}_{\xi}(\zeta(gw))) = \theta(\text{Exp}_{\xi}(Tg(\zeta(w)))) \\ &= \theta(g \text{Exp}_{\xi}(\zeta(w))) = g[\theta(\text{Exp}_{\xi}(\zeta(w)))]g^{-1} = g[\psi(\zeta)(w)]g^{-1}.\end{aligned}$$

Thus we have a C^{∞} -map $\psi: \Gamma_G^r(VT(M) \cap \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow E$.

We show finally that $\psi \circ \alpha^* = \Phi^{-1}$ in a neighborhood of the identity. Choose an open set $V \subset E^r(G, M)$ such that $\alpha^*(V) \subset \Gamma_G^r(VT(M) \cap \mathcal{O})$. Let $h \in V$. Let $f = \Phi^{-1}(h)$. Then

$$\psi \circ \alpha^*(h) = \psi \circ \alpha^*(\Phi(f)) = \theta \circ \text{Exp}_{\xi} \circ (\alpha^*\Phi(f)).$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}(\psi \circ \alpha^*(h))(w)\theta(\text{Exp}_{\xi}([\alpha^*\Phi(f)](w))) &= \theta(\text{Exp}_{\xi}(\text{Exp}_{\xi}^{-1}(w, f(w)w))) \\ &= \theta(w, f(w)w) = f(w).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\psi \circ \alpha^*(h) = f = \Phi^{-1}(h)$ as desired. This completes the proof of 4.1.

THEOREM 4.2. $E^r(G, M)$ is a Banach Lie group ($r < \infty$).

PROOF. Φ is a diffeomorphism of the Lie group E onto $E^r(G, M)$ and Φ is an antihomomorphism so the multiplication and inversion in $E^r(G, M)$ are smooth.

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